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ABSTRACT

Based on data derived from the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census, this statistical report presents demographic and labor force characteristics of the U.S. farm population and comparisons of the farm and nonfarm populations. Tabular data are presented as follows: (1) U.S. Population, Total and Farm: April 1960 and 1971; (2) Persons 14 Years Old and Over Employed in Agriculture by Farm-Nonfarm Residence and Sex: April 1971 and 1960; (3) Nonfarm Residents 14 Years Old and Over Employed in Agriculture, by Class of Worker and Sex: April 1971; (4) Farm Population, by Age and Sex: April 1971 and 1960; (5) Farm Population, by Race and Sex, for Broad Age Groups: April 1971 and 1960; (6) Employment Status of the Farm Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Sex: April 1971 and 1960; by Regions: April 1971; (7) Employment Status of the Farm Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Race and Sex, for Regions: April 1971; (8) Farm Residents 14 Years Old and Over Employed in Agriculture by Class of Worker, Race, and Sex: April 1971 and 1960; by Regions: April 1971; (9) Farm Residents 14 Years Old and Over Employed in Nonagricultural Industries, by Class of Worker, Race, and Sex, for Regions: April 1971. (JC)

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Farm Population



Series Census-ERS

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FARM POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1971

An average of 9,425,000 persons lived on farms in rural areas of the United States in the 12-month period centered on April 1971. This estimate was prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census and the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Although the indicated decrease of 287,000 in farm population from 1970 to 1971 was not statistically significant, it does represent an apparent continuation of a long-time downward trend in the number of farm residents (see chart on page 11). The chances are close to one out of 20 that a decline of this magnitude or greater would have been obtained from the sample even if no actual change had occurred in the farm population between 1970 and 1971. When

the farm population was first enumerated in the 1920 census, about 1 person in 3 was living on a farm. In 1971, of the total U.S. population, about 4.6 percent, or about 1 person in 22, had a farm residence (table A).

Since 1960 the farm population has declined by about two-fifths for an average annual decline of 4.6 percent. During this 1960-71 period, the relative loss in the number of farm residents was significantly greater among persons of Negro and other races than among whites. The average annual rate of decline for Negro and other races on farms was 9.7 percent, compared with 3.9 percent for whites.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FARM POPULATION

The traditional characteristic of more males than females continues to exist in the farm population. In 1971, farm males outnumbered farm females about 300,000 (table 1).

This similarity in rates of decline did not extend to race as indicated earlier, nor to age. Until recent years the farm population has had a high proportion of young children compared to the nonfarm population. However, disproportionate rates of population loss in the two broad age groups--under 14 years and 14 years old and over--have resulted in children under 14 comprising a decreasing share of the farm total. Since 1960, the relative loss in population for these two broad age groups was 52 and 34 percent, respectively. This heavier rate of loss in the number of farm children resulted in their comprising 25 percent of the total farm population in 1971; a proportion slightly lower than that of 27 percent for the civilian noninstitutional nonfarm population. The decline in the proportion of young children was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of farm residents 55 years old and over. Between 1960 and 1971, the proportion in this older age group rose from 18 to 24 percent.

Table A. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL AND FARM: APRIL 1960 TO 1971

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total resident population	Farm population	
		Number of persons ¹	Percent of total population
1971.....	205,660	9,425	4.6
1970.....	² 203,235	9,712	4.8
1969.....	200,887	10,307	5.1
1968.....	198,923	10,454	5.3
1967.....	196,976	10,875	5.5
1966.....	195,045	11,595	5.9
1965.....	192,983	12,363	6.4
1964.....	190,507	12,954	6.8
1963.....	187,837	13,367	7.1
1962.....	185,104	14,313	7.7
1961.....	182,298	14,803	8.1
1960.....	² 179,323	15,635	8.7

¹April-centered annual averages; see "Definitions and explanations."

²Official census count.

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In 1971, Negro and other races in the farm population numbered 884,000, or 9 percent of the national total (table 2). Young children comprise a greater proportion of Negro and other races farm population than they do of the white. Of all Negro and other races on farms in 1971, 35 percent were under 14 years of age; the comparable proportion for whites was 24 percent. In contrast to the white farm population, where males outnumber females, there was no significant difference in the number of farm males compared to farm females among Negroes and persons of races other than white.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

In 1971, about three-fifths of the farm population 14 years old and over was in the labor force, either working or seeking work (table 3). However, there was some regional variation, with farm residents of the Northern and Western States combined having higher labor force participation than farm residents of the South. The 1971 labor force participation rate was 63 percent for residents on farms outside of the South, compared with 57 percent for Southern farm people.

Of the 4.3 million persons in the 1971 farm resident labor force, 2.3 million, or 54 percent, were employed in agriculture. This represents a decided drop since 1960 when 4.0 million, or 64 percent of the farm resident labor force, were in agriculture. As with labor force participation, employment in agriculture was apparently more prevalent among farm residents of the combined North and West than among those who lived on farms in the South. The decline in agricultural employment of farm people has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion employed in nonagricultural industries, but there has been no significant difference in the number so employed. In 1971, 44 percent, or 1,864,000, of the farm labor force was employed in nonagricultural industries. At the beginning of the last decade, some farm people were nonfarm workers, but they accounted for about a third of the larger farm resident labor force of that year.

Unemployment was relatively low in the farm population compared to the civilian noninstitutional population living off farms. The 1971 unemployment rates for these two population groups were 2.5 and 6.2 percent, respectively.

Labor force participation was higher among white farm residents than among Negro and other races on farms, with participation rates of 61 and 56 percent, respectively (table 4). This racial difference resulted from the disparity in the labor force participation of males, as there was no significant difference by race in the likelihood of females being in the labor force. On the other hand, in the male farm population 14 years old and over, 81 percent of the whites were in the labor force; the comparable proportion for Negro and other races was 74 percent. Negro and other races had higher unemployment rates than whites regardless of whether they had a farm or nonfarm residence. In the farm resident labor force, the 1971 unemployment rate was 7.2 percent for Negro and other

racies; among whites, 2.2 percent. In the civilian noninstitutional population living off farms, the comparable rates were 10.4 and 5.7 percent, respectively.

Self-employment was the major class of work among farm persons employed in agriculture regardless of region of residence (table 5). However, there was a regional difference in the distribution of the two remaining classes. In the South, workers who were not self-employed were more likely to be working for wages or salary; in the combined Northern and Western States they were more often unpaid family workers. The overall dominance of self-employment as the major class of work did not pertain to farm females. In 1971, three-fourths of farm females employed in agriculture were unpaid family workers.

For the two major racial groups, the class of worker distribution differed greatly. Self-employment was the predominant class of work for 61 percent of white farm persons in agriculture, whereas among Negro and other races about 27 percent were self-employed and 62 percent worked for wages or salary. The higher incidence of wage and salary employment among Negro and other races can be attributed, at least in part, to the higher proportion of nonoperator population (persons living in other dwelling units on farms, such as, households of hired farm workers) in the Negro and other races farm population, compared to whites.¹

In 1971, about nine-tenths of the 1.9 million farm residents who were employed in nonagricultural industries were engaged as wage and salary workers (table 6). These farm resident nonagricultural employees were preponderantly wage and salary workers irrespective of their race, sex, or region of residence.

The 2.3 million farm residents who were employed in agriculture in 1971 represented about 62 percent of total agricultural employment. There were additional 1.4 million persons, or 38 percent, working in agriculture who did not live on farms (table B). The proportion of nonfarm residents engaged in agriculture has increased substantially since 1960, when they were one-fourth of the total. This increase reflects a generally continuing trend among farm wage workers to commute from a nonfarm place of residence to the job. Employment in agriculture in 1971 represented 4.6 percent of total employment in the United States.

Of the 1.4 million nonfarm residents employed in agriculture in 1971, 65 percent were wage and salary workers, 31 percent were self-employed, and the remaining 4 percent were unpaid family members (table C). Wage and salary employment was the major class of work for nonfarm resident agricultural workers regardless of their sex. However, if male, those not classed as wage and salary workers were more likely to be self-employed; if female, there was no significant difference in the likelihood of their being either self-employed or unpaid family help.

¹1970 June Enumerative Survey, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**Table B. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE BY FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE AND SEX:
APRIL 1971 AND 1960**

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1971 are April-centered annual averages;
those for 1960 are for month of April)

Residence	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960
Total employed in agriculture.....	3,668	5,395	3,018	4,576	650	819	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm residents.....	2,291	4,025	1,864	3,388	428	637	62.5	74.6	61.8	74.0	65.8	77.8
Nonfarm residents.....	1,377	1,370	1,155	1,188	222	182	37.5	25.4	38.3	26.0	34.2	22.2

**Table C. NONFARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX:
APRIL 1971**

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Class of worker	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total agricultural workers.....	1,377	1,155	222	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	430	403	27	31.2	34.9	12.2
Wage and salary workers.....	889	725	165	64.6	62.8	74.3
Unpaid family workers.....	58	27	30	4.2	2.3	13.5

RELATED REPORTS

Comparable figures for 1970 appear in Farm Population, Series Census-ERS (P-27), No.42, and other reports have been published annually beginning in 1961. Farm population figures for the United States, States, and counties for 1960 appear in chapter C of 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. Characteristics of the farm population by States are presented in chapter D. Final report PC(3)-1A, State Economic Areas, presents the characteristics of the farm population in the State economic areas.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--With the exception of the total population shown in table A, all figures in this report relate to the civilian population. For convenience the term "farm population" is used without qualification, although the relatively few members of the Armed Forces living on farms are excluded.

Farm population, 1960 definition.--In the Current Population Survey and the 1960 Census of Population, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres if as

much as \$50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. It also includes those living on places of under 10 acres if as much as \$250 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. Persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are classified as nonfarm.

Since April 1960 in the Current Population Surveys, farm residence has been determined by the responses to two questions. Owners are asked, "Does this place have 10 or more acres?" and renters are asked, "Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?" If the response is "Yes", the respondent is asked "During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more?" If the acreage response is "No", the inquiry relates to sales of \$250 or more.

In the Current Population Survey, unmarried persons attending college away from home are enumerated as residents of their parents' homes; whereas, in the Census of Population, such persons are enumerated as residents of the communities in which they live while attending college. The effect of this difference is to classify a larger number of college-age persons as

farm residents in the Current Population Survey than would be so classified under decennial census usage.

Farm population is not counted on places that lie within urban boundaries. Beginning with the 1962 estimate, the estimated farm population is limited to the rural territory as determined in the 1960 Census of Population. In the Current Population Surveys of 1960 and 1961, the urban-rural boundaries used were those of the 1950 Census of Population and did not take into account the annexations and other substantial expansions of urban territory that were incorporated into the 1960 Census of Population. The effect of the difference was to classify an unknown number of persons as rural farm in the Current Population Surveys of 1960 and 1961 who were treated as urban in the reports of the 1960 census.

Under CPS procedures a place is classified by farm or nonfarm residence at the time the household enters the sample. Prior to April 1963, this initial classification was retained in most cases, without reexamination, for the entire 16-month period in which a household remains in the sample. (A household is in the panel for 4 months, drops out for 8 months, and then is reinstated for 4 months.) In view of the continued decline in the farm population, it is likely that some places which qualified as farms on entrance no longer met the criteria toward the end of the 16-month period. Since April 1963 the questions concerning farm residence have been re-asked of all households as they are reinstated in the sample a year after their first interview. The precise effect of the new procedure has not been measured. It is not thought to be great, but the direction of change is almost certainly toward a lowering of the 1963 and 1964 farm population estimates in comparison with what the former procedure would have yielded.

April-centered annual averages.--April-centered annual averages of the farm population for the years 1960 through 1971 were computed by using data for the five quarters centered on the April date for which the estimate was being prepared.² One reason for the past choice of April as the date of the annual population survey was that this is the decennial census month. April-centered annual averages for persons under 14 years by race and sex, and for persons 14 years old and over, by race, sex, age, labor force characteristics, and region were computed for 1971 by using data for the specified characteristics for the five quarters centered on April 1971.

Estimates for the month of April only.--Data in tables B, 1 to 3, and 5 for 1960 are estimates from CPS for the month of April only. April-centered annual averages were not available for 1960 for all the characteristics in these tables.

Age.--The age classification, for each month used in computing the averages, is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

²For example, for April 1971, quarterly estimates for the months of October 1970, and January, April, July, and October 1971, were used, with a weight of one-eighth each given to the two October estimates and a weight of one-fourth to each of the estimates of the other 3 months.

Race.--The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Labor force and employment status.--The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Agriculture.--The industry category "agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "farmers and farm managers" and "farm laborers and foremen." It also includes (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in activities other than strictly

farm operation such as cotton ginning, contract farm services, veterinary and breeding services, hatcheries, experimental stations, greenhouses, landscape gardening, tree service, trapping, hunting preserves, and kennels.

Nonagricultural industries.--This category includes all industries not specifically classed under agriculture.

Multiple jobs.--Persons with two or more jobs during the survey week were classified as employed in the industry in which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. Consequently, some of the persons shown in this report as engaged in nonagricultural activities also engaged in agriculture and vice versa.

Class of workers

Self-employed workers.--Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm either as an owner or tenant.

Wage and salary workers.--Persons who worked for any governmental unit or private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Unpaid family workers.--Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Rounding.--The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand. With few exceptions, the individual figures in this report have not been adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates in this report are based on data obtained in the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. With the exception of the total population shown in table A, the figures for 1971 are April-centered annual averages. That is, the estimates were computed by using data for the five quarters centered on the April date for which the estimate was being prepared. Data for 1960 in tables B, 1 to 3 and 5 are estimates from CPS for the month of April only. April-centered annual averages were not available for 1960 for all the characteristics in these tables. See "Definitions and explanations" for further clarification.

The present sample, initiated in January 1967, is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview

each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but which are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Between December 1962 and December 1966 the sample was spread over 357 areas with an average monthly sample size of 35,000 households. In 1960 the sample also averaged 35,000 households monthly, but was spread over 333 areas.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better. Most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. Thus, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in table D are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table E contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Tables D and E above show standard errors for April-centered estimates for the years 1967 through 1971. The April-centered annual estimates of the farm population are subject to somewhat less sampling variability than are the data for a single month. To obtain standard errors for data collected for the single month, April 1960, multiply the above numbers by 1.8.

For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

When two estimates of the total farm population of the United States are compared, there is a reduction in the standard error of the difference when the estimates are for consecutive years. The standard error of such differences in the period 1967 through 1971 is about 150,000. The standard error of such differences in the period 1961 through 1967 is about 200,000.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--

Table 2 of this report shows that in 1971 there were 4,870,000 males on rural farms. Table D shows that the standard error of an April-centered annual estimate of this size is approximately 90,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 90,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 180,000, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 4,690,000 to 5,050,000.

Of these 4,870,000 males, 448,000 or 9.2 percent, are Negro and other races. Table E shows the standard error of 9.2 percent on a base of 4,870,000 to be approximately 0.4 percentage points. Chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 9.2 percent would be within 0.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 0.8 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 8.4 to 10.0 percent.

Table D. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS:
APRIL-CENTERED ANNUAL AVERAGES

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	5,000	1,000,000.....	34,000
50,000.....	7,200	2,500,000.....	58,000
100,000.....	10,200	5,000,000.....	92,000
250,000.....	16,200	10,000,000.....	154,000
500,000.....	23,000	15,000,000.....	214,000

Table E. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES: APRIL-CENTERED ANNUAL AVERAGES

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
1 or 99.....	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.14	0.10	0.08
2 or 98.....	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.12
5 or 95.....	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	6.1	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
25 or 75.....	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
50.....	10.1	7.2	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4

Table 1. FARM POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1971 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1971 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960
All ages.....	9,425	15,669	4,870	8,184	4,556	7,485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years.....	2,395	4,995	1,227	2,586	1,168	2,409	25.4	31.9	25.2	31.6	25.6	32.2
14 years and over.....	7,030	10,674	3,643	5,598	3,388	5,076	74.6	68.1	74.8	68.4	74.4	67.8
14 to 19 years.....	1,270	1,868	681	1,011	589	857	13.5	11.9	14.0	12.3	12.9	11.4
20 to 24 years.....	511	763	268	426	243	337	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.5
25 to 34 years.....	794	1,461	397	731	397	730	8.4	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.7	9.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,000	1,803	499	881	501	922	10.6	11.5	10.2	10.8	11.0	12.3
45 to 54 years.....	1,190	1,963	594	1,048	596	915	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.8	13.1	12.2
55 to 64 years.....	1,177	1,490	615	782	562	708	12.5	9.5	12.6	9.6	12.3	9.5
65 years and over.....	1,088	1,326	590	719	499	607	11.5	8.5	12.1	8.8	11.0	8.1

Table 2. FARM POPULATION, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR BROAD AGE GROUPS: APRIL 1971 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1971 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Age and race	Both sexes		Male		Female		Percent distribution					
							Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960
Total.....	9,425	15,669	4,870	8,184	4,556	7,485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	8,542	13,092	4,422	6,871	4,120	6,221	90.6	83.6	90.8	84.0	90.4	83.1
Negro and other races...	884	2,577	448	1,313	436	1,264	9.4	16.4	9.2	16.0	9.6	16.9
Under 14 years.....	2,395	4,995	1,227	2,586	1,168	2,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,082	3,851	1,074	1,995	1,008	1,856	86.9	77.1	87.5	77.1	86.3	77.0
Negro and other races...	313	1,144	153	591	160	553	13.1	22.9	12.5	22.9	13.7	23.0
14 years and over.....	7,030	10,674	3,643	5,598	3,388	5,076	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	6,460	9,241	3,348	4,876	3,112	4,365	91.9	86.6	91.9	87.1	91.9	86.0
Negro and other races...	571	1,433	295	722	276	711	8.1	13.4	8.1	12.9	8.1	14.0

Table 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FARM POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, APRIL 1971 AND 1960, BY REGIONS, APRIL 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1971 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Labor force status and sex	Total		North and West	South	Percent distribution			
					Total		North and West	South
	1971	1960	1971	1971	1971	1960	1971	1971
Both sexes.....	7,030	10,674	4,255	2,775	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	4,263	6,266	2,686	1,577	60.6	58.7	63.1	56.8
Not in labor force.....	2,767	4,408	1,569	1,199	39.4	41.3	36.9	43.2
Labor force.....	4,263	6,266	2,686	1,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	4,155	6,089	2,633	1,522	97.5	97.2	98.0	96.5
Agriculture.....	2,291	4,025	1,567	724	53.7	64.2	58.3	45.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,864	2,064	1,066	798	43.7	33.0	39.7	50.6
Unemployed.....	108	177	53	55	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.5
Male.....	3,643	5,598	2,230	1,413	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	2,936	4,743	1,848	1,088	80.6	84.7	82.9	77.0
Not in labor force.....	707	855	382	325	19.4	15.3	17.1	23.0
Labor force.....	2,936	4,743	1,848	1,088	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,881	4,640	1,821	1,060	98.1	97.8	98.5	97.4
Agriculture.....	1,864	3,388	1,250	614	63.5	71.4	67.6	56.4
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,017	1,252	571	446	34.6	26.4	30.9	41.0
Unemployed.....	55	103	27	28	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.6
Female.....	3,388	5,076	2,026	1,362	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	1,328	1,523	840	488	39.2	30.0	41.5	35.8
Not in labor force.....	2,060	3,553	1,186	874	60.8	70.0	58.5	64.2
Labor force.....	1,328	1,523	840	488	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,275	1,449	813	462	96.0	95.1	96.8	94.7
Agriculture.....	428	637	318	110	32.2	41.1	37.9	22.5
Nonagricultural industries.....	847	812	495	352	63.8	53.3	58.9	72.1
Unemployed.....	53	74	27	26	4.0	4.9	3.2	5.3

Table 4. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FARM POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: APRIL 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Labor force status, race, and sex	Total	North and West	South	Percent distribution		
				Total	North and West	South
WHITE						
Both sexes.....	6,460	4,198	2,261	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	3,942	2,655	1,287	61.0	63.2	56.9
Not in labor force.....	2,517	1,543	974	39.0	36.8	43.1
Labor force.....	3,942	2,655	1,287	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,858	2,604	1,254	97.9	98.1	97.4
Agriculture.....	2,131	1,551	560	54.1	58.4	45.1
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,726	1,052	674	43.8	39.6	52.4
Unemployed.....	85	52	33	2.2	2.0	2.6
Male.....	3,348	2,200	1,148	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	2,720	1,826	894	81.2	83.0	77.9
Not in labor force.....	629	375	254	18.8	17.0	22.1
Labor force.....	2,720	1,826	894	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,677	1,800	877	98.4	98.6	98.1
Agriculture.....	1,730	1,236	494	63.6	67.7	55.3
Nonagricultural industries.....	947	564	383	34.8	30.9	42.8
Unemployed.....	43	26	17	1.6	1.4	1.9
Female.....	3,112	1,999	1,113	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force.....	1,223	830	393	39.3	41.5	35.3
Not in labor force.....	1,889	1,170	719	60.7	58.5	64.6
Labor force.....	1,223	830	393	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,181	804	377	96.6	96.9	95.9
Agriculture.....	401	315	86	32.8	38.0	21.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	780	489	291	63.8	58.9	74.0
Unemployed.....	42	26	16	3.4	3.1	4.1
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
Both sexes.....	571	56	515	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force.....	320	31	289	56.0	(B)	56.1
Not in labor force.....	249	24	225	43.6	(B)	43.7
Labor force.....	320	31	289	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed.....	298	30	268	93.1	(B)	92.7
Agriculture.....	160	16	144	50.0	(B)	49.8
Nonagricultural industries.....	137	13	124	42.8	(B)	42.9
Unemployed.....	23	2	21	7.2	(B)	7.3
Male.....	295	30	265	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force.....	217	23	194	73.6	(B)	73.2
Not in labor force.....	78	8	70	26.4	(B)	26.4
Labor force.....	217	23	194	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed.....	204	21	183	94.0	(B)	94.3
Agriculture.....	134	14	120	61.8	(B)	61.9
Nonagricultural industries.....	70	7	63	32.3	(B)	32.5
Unemployed.....	13	2	11	6.0	(B)	5.7
Female.....	276	26	250	100.0	(B)	100.0
Labor force.....	105	10	95	38.0	(B)	38.0
Not in labor force.....	171	16	155	62.0	(B)	62.0
Labor force.....	105	10	95	100.0	(B)	100.0
Employed.....	94	9	85	89.5	(B)	89.5
Agriculture.....	27	3	24	25.7	(B)	25.3
Nonagricultural industries.....	67	6	61	63.8	(B)	64.2
Unemployed.....	11	1	10	10.5	(B)	10.5

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 5. FARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE BY CLASS OF WORKER, RACE, AND SEX, APRIL 1971 AND 1960, AND BY REGIONS, APRIL 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Figures for April 1971 are April-centered annual averages; those for 1960 are for month of April)

Class of worker, race, and sex	Total		North and West — 1971	South — 1971	Percent distribution			
					Total		North and West — 1971	South — 1971
	1971	1960			1971	1960		
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS								
Both sexes.....	2,291	4,025	1,567	724	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	1,346	2,405	932	414	58.8	59.8	59.5	57.2
Wage and salary workers.....	425	782	224	201	18.6	19.4	14.3	27.8
Unpaid family workers.....	521	838	411	110	22.7	20.8	26.2	15.2
Male.....	1,864	3,388	1,250	614	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	1,281	2,313	889	392	68.7	68.3	71.1	63.8
Wage and salary workers.....	373	691	198	175	20.0	20.4	15.8	28.5
Unpaid family workers.....	209	384	162	47	11.2	11.3	13.0	7.7
Female.....	428	637	318	110	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	65	92	43	22	15.2	14.4	13.5	20.0
Wage and salary workers.....	52	91	26	26	12.1	14.3	8.2	23.6
Unpaid family workers.....	311	454	249	62	72.7	71.3	78.3	56.4
WHITE								
Both sexes.....	2,131	3,426	1,551	580	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	1,303	2,185	926	377	61.1	63.8	59.7	65.0
Wage and salary workers.....	324	536	216	108	15.2	15.6	13.9	18.6
Unpaid family workers.....	504	705	409	95	23.7	20.6	26.4	16.4
Male.....	1,730	2,911	1,236	494	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	1,241	2,111	884	357	71.7	72.5	71.5	72.3
Wage and salary workers.....	289	491	191	98	16.7	16.9	15.5	19.8
Unpaid family workers.....	200	309	161	39	11.6	10.6	13.0	7.9
Female.....	401	515	315	86	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	62	74	42	20	15.5	14.4	13.3	23.3
Wage and salary workers.....	35	45	25	10	8.7	8.7	7.9	11.6
Unpaid family workers.....	304	396	248	56	75.8	76.9	78.7	65.1
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
Both sexes.....	160	599	16	144	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	43	220	5	38	27.5	36.7	(B)	26.4
Wage and salary workers.....	100	246	7	92	62.5	41.1	(B)	64.6
Unpaid family workers.....	16	133	1	15	10.0	22.2	(B)	10.4
Male.....	134	477	14	120	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	40	202	5	35	29.9	42.4	(B)	29.2
Wage and salary workers.....	84	200	7	77	62.7	41.9	(B)	64.2
Unpaid family workers.....	9	75	-	9	6.7	15.7	(B)	7.5
Female.....	27	122	3	24	(B)	100.0	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers.....	3	18	-	3	(B)	14.8	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers.....	16	46	-	16	(B)	37.7	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers.....	7	58	1	6	(B)	47.5	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.

Table 6. FARM RESIDENTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, BY CLASS OF WORKER, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: APRIL 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Figures are April-centered annual averages)

Class of worker, race, and sex	Total	North and West	South	Percent distribution		
				Total	North and West	South
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS						
Both sexes.....	1,864	1,066	798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	172	89	83	9.2	8.3	10.4
Wage and salary workers.....	1,668	966	702	89.5	90.6	88.8
Unpaid family workers.....	24	11	13	1.3	1.0	1.6
Male.....	1,017	571	446	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	119	65	54	11.7	11.4	12.1
Wage and salary workers.....	893	503	390	87.8	88.1	87.4
Unpaid family workers.....	6	4	2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Female.....	847	495	352	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	53	23	30	6.3	4.6	8.5
Wage and salary workers.....	775	462	313	91.5	93.3	88.9
Unpaid family workers.....	18	8	10	2.1	1.6	2.8
WHITE						
Both sexes.....	1,726	1,052	674	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	166	87	79	9.6	8.3	11.7
Wage and salary workers.....	1,538	955	583	89.1	90.8	86.5
Unpaid family workers.....	22	10	12	1.3	1.0	1.8
Male.....	947	564	383	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	114	64	50	12.0	11.3	13.1
Wage and salary workers.....	827	497	330	87.3	88.1	86.2
Unpaid family workers.....	5	3	2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Female.....	780	489	291	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	52	23	29	6.7	4.7	10.0
Wage and salary workers.....	711	458	253	91.2	93.7	86.9
Unpaid family workers.....	17	7	10	2.2	1.4	3.4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
Both sexes.....	137	13	124	100.0	(B)	100.0
Self-employed workers.....	7	3	4	5.1	(B)	3.2
Wage and salary workers.....	130	10	120	94.9	(B)	96.8
Unpaid family workers.....	1	1	-	0.7	(B)	-
Male.....	70	7	63	(B)	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers.....	5	2	3	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers.....	65	5	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers.....	1	1	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Female.....	67	6	61	(B)	(B)	(B)
Self-employed workers.....	2	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wage and salary workers.....	65	5	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unpaid family workers.....	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

